

*Temnostoma balyras* Wlk., 2 M., 2 F.

*Temnostoma barberi* Shn., 1939. 1 M., Highlands. (Previously recorded as *T. babylans* Fabr.)

\**Temnostoma venustum* Will., 5 M., Hemlock forests near Bryson City. (New York, New England.)

*Temnostoma alternans* Lw., 1 F., Bryson City.

*Sphecomyia vittata* Wd., 3 M., Highlands.

Subfamily SERICOMYNAE.

*Sericomyia chrysotoxoides* Macq. Very common.

Subfamily ERISTALINAE.

*Helophilus fasciatus* Walk. (as *H. similis* Macq.), 1 F., Highlands.

*Mallota cimbiciformis* Fall., 1 M., 1 F.

*Mallota posticata* Fabr., 4 M., 2 F., Highlands.

*Eristalis tenax* Linn. By far the commonest species in the region.

*Eristalis saxorum* Wd., 1 F., Highlands.

*Eristalis transversus* Wd., 2 M., 4 F.

*Eristalis arbustorum* Linn., 2 M., 2 F.

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## TWO NEW HYMENOPTEROUS PARASITES OF SUGARCANE BORERS IN INDIA.

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Recently two new parasites of *Scirpophaga* larvae in sugarcane were submitted for determination by Dr. M. C. Cherian, of the Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore, India. They are described here in order to make the names available for use in papers dealing with biological studies involving them. At the same time it seems desirable to correct the generic placement of a described Indian species with which one of the new forms is compared.

Family BETHYLIDAE.

***Goniozus fulvicornis*** (Rohwer), new combination.

*Trissomalus fulvicornis* Rohwer, U. S. Nat. Mus. Proc. 49 : 233, 1915.

This species, the type series of which was reared from *Cryptophlebia carpophaga* Wlsm. in India, does not possess the venational and propodeal characters that distinguish *Trissomalus*. It unquestionably belongs in *Goniozus*.

**Goniozus indicus**, new species.

*Goniozus indicus* Ashmead, Indian Museum Notes 5 : 178, 1903 (not described).

This appears to be most similar to *fulvicornis* Rohwer, resembling that species especially in having an unusually smooth head. It may be immediately distinguished, however, by the absence of a transverse carina defining the upper limit of the propodeal declivity, and by the much smaller eyes.

*Female*.—Length 3.0–4.5 mm. Head nearly parallel-sided, smooth and shining with some scattered punctures on the frons, these becoming more abundant toward the clypeus; eye shorter than the distance between it and posterior margin of head; temple strongly convex; distance between median ocellus and one of the lateral ocelli twice the diameter of an ocellus; median keel on clypeus not extending upon frons; mandible smooth and shining; antenna not quite as long as head, pedicel slightly longer than first segment of flagellum, the latter narrowed at base and about as long as broad at apex, the following segments, except the apical one, at least as broad as long.

Thorax more slender than in *fulvicornis*, narrower than the head; pronotum nearly as long as broad on posterior margin, very finely coriaceous anteriorly, smooth and polished posteriorly; mesoscutum polished with only a few scattered punctures on posterior half; scutellum likewise polished with a few punctures along the lateral margins of the disk; propodeum narrowing gradually caudad, smooth and polished down the middle, coriaceous laterally, posterior declivity not abrupt and not delimited above by a carina; branch of basal vein longer than upper abscissa of basal vein and very nearly or quite as long as lower abscissa.

Abdomen smooth and polished.

Black; antennae brownish yellow, darker apically; wings subhyaline, stigma and prostigma brown, veins yellowish; all coxae, anterior femora and all tibiae and tarsi yellowish brown, middle and posterior femora piceous.

*Male*.—Like the female except for the larger eye, which is longer than the distance from it to posterior margin of head; antennae definitely longer than head; distance between median ocellus and a lateral ocellus not longer than diameter of an ocellus; wings more uniformly hairy than in female.

*Type*.—U. S. National Museum No. 54195.

*Type locality*.—Coimbatore, India.

*Hosts*.—*Scirpophaga auriflua* Zell. on sugarcane; *Chilo* sp. and *Diatraea venosata* (Walk.).

Described from the following material: Two females and three males, including holotype, reared in April and May, 1936, by P. Israel from *Scirpophaga* in sugarcane; one female and one male reared in March, 1937, from the same host by the same investigator; three females, labeled "Ex *Chilo* sp. on *Cholam*," reared in March, 1937, by P. Israel; four females reared from *Diatraea venosata* Mar. 2, 1936, "C. K. S. collector"; also five

females reared by L. de Niceville at Champaran, Northern India, in 1901, from a larva of *Scirpophaga auriflua*.

Ashmead's manuscript name has been adopted for this species.

Family BRACONIDAE

*Rhaconotus caulicola*, new species.

Apparently closely allied to *formosanus* Watanabe and *choenobivorus* Rohwer, but differing from both in the sculpture of the second tergite, in the maculate stigma and in the shorter ovipositor. In those respects it also differs from *scirpophagae* Wilkinson, a parasite of the same host; and it may further be distinguished from that species by the presence of costulae on the propodeum connecting the three longitudinal carinae.

*Female*.—Length about 4 mm. Head granularly rugulose, very weakly so on the inner orbital area; vertex with an indication of a carina from ocellar triangle to occiput; temple not half as wide as eye; ocellocular line twice diameter of an ocellus; antenna very slender, slightly longer than body, about 35-segmented.

Mesoscutum and scutellum finely granular and rather dull; propodeum with two large basal areas limited by the longitudinal carinae and arched costulae, these areas conspicuously smooth and contrasting strikingly with the remainder of the propodeum, which is closely rugulose; second abscissa of radius less than twice as long as first.

Abdomen a little longer than head and thorax combined; first tergite stouter than usual in *Rhaconotus*, a little broader at apex than long, finely longitudinally rugulose aciculate; connate second and third tergites longitudinally aciculate except for a transverse polished area at base which narrows laterally and a transverse, crescentric, delicately punctate area across the middle, apical margin smooth; fourth and fifth tergites longitudinally aciculate, narrowly smooth at apex; sixth tergite delicately longitudinally rugulose on basal half, transversely lineolate on apical half; ovipositor sheath about half as long as abdomen.

Usually dark red with thorax mostly piceous, the smaller specimens often lighter in color; antennae brownish yellow; legs including coxae uniformly yellow; wings subhyaline; stigma pale at extreme base and at extreme apex, brown centrally.

*Male*.—Like female in all essential characters.

*Type locality*.—Coimbatore, South India.

*Type*.—U. S. National Museum No. 54196.

*Hosts*.—*Scirpophaga* sp. and *Chilo* sp.

Described from four female specimens reared by P. Israel at the type locality from *Scirpophaga* sp. in sugarcane, two of them Apr. 16, 1936, and two, including the holotype, May 25, 1936; and four males reared by P. S. Nathan from *Chilo* sp. at the type locality Apr. 25, 1932.

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